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THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States: "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1851.

LAND FOR THE INSANE.

We observe, in the proceedings of the House of Representatives of the 3d of March, that Mr. Stanly moved to take up the Senate bill making grants of land to the several States of the Union for the benefit which motion was not agreed to-yeas 108, nays 68.

ating some ten or twelve millions of acres of land for act to settle private land claims in California.

"North Carolina is embarrassed with heavy liabilfor her to relieve herself of a portion of her burdensfacts, will advise against taking the share to which journment this morning."

North Carolina may be entitled. Such a course might do in the land where interest is so ofter made to yield What says the 'Standard ?'"

Now, we should like to know what Congress has the States, with the condition annexed that they shall be applied to this purpose or to that? The public them to the best advantage for the good and benefit of the whole. As emigration progresses, and as there is a demand for them, let them be sold by the government and the proceeds put in the general Treasury to defray the common expenses; and let the prices asked for them be as low as may be compatible with the public interests, so that the hardy pioneer shall not be embarrassed or oppressed in his efforts to secure for himself a freehold and a home. This is the

eagerness with which many of the States are crowd- to by the Executive. ing around the Federal head, and asking bounties and privileges, either in the way of direct appropriations from the Treasury or in immense gifts of the public have drawn even the sovereign States into its fearful circle; and the day is not distant, if this policy should prevail, when those who made the Federal Government, and gave to it certain specific powers for general purposes, will be prostrated before it, acknowledging it as their sovereign and master, and begging for its favors, its protection, and its smiles.

We are opposed to the distribution of the public lands, or their proceeds among the States, we care not in what shape the proposition may be presented; and especially, at this time, would we hold North vors at the hands of the Representatives in Congress | nole and Cherokee Indians, in the years 1836, 1837, from Massachusetts and Vermont.

The Register alludes to the embarrassed condition of our Treasury, and says "the man will have corrage, who, in the face of these facts, will advise against taking the share to which North Carolina may be entitled." We can tell that paper that there is one "man" who has the "courage" to follow principle and to do right, regardless of consequences. We know the State is in debt-deeply in debt; but we had rather see her poor and in debt, and honest, and under no obligations to the Federal government for favors and bounties, than to see her enjoying the " spoils" derived from divided millions, and at the same time tributary in her resolves and her ac- attacks of the Cayuse Indians in the years 1847 and tion to her own agent and creature. The Register can 1848. perceive no danger in these schemes of consolidation to the rights of the States and the liberties of the people. No wonder. That paper looks at every thing of this character through the old John Adams' spectacles; and if Congress should appropriate one million of dollars to the North Carolina Rail Road, with the condition that said Road should run upon a beeline, for instance, to Charlotte, we can have doubt the Register would advocate the acceptance of the

was all right. If Congress may provide for the "indigent insane" of the different States, what is to prevent that body from providing also for their "indigent" poor? And if it may thus provide with conditions, does it not, to that extent, direct? And if it may now partially direct and control, may it not, ten or fifteen years hence, direct and control entirely? The General Governhas its orbit, and the States have theirs; and there is no safety to the people or their liberties, when these bounds are passed. It should be a leading object with every true Republican to keep both within the circles allotted to them : for it is in this way only that the system can be preserved in its purity, and the Union

appropriation and go into an argument to show that it

THE LAST HOURS OF CONGRESS.

We copy from the National Intelligencer of the 4th instant, the following brief statement of the action of Congress during its last hours. If we should receive lay them before our readers :

"In a tew brief hours after committing this paper ty of the people of that State: to the press, the Thirty-first Congress will have ended, under the Constitutional limitation to its existence.

Up to the hour of four o'clock this morning, it was beyond human prescience to tell what would be the Terms of the Seat what would be the annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four fate of the measures then before the Senate necessary annum, in advance, of payment be delayed six months; to carry on the Government—by which we mean the and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the Appropriation Bills for the support of the various branches of the public service, civil, military, and naval. Up to that hour the Senate found itself, in regard to the business before it, at substantially the he inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five same point that it was on the adjournment of the body cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater at the close of the last week—having resumed the length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Ad-consideration of the River and Harbor Bill at the opening of the sitting, and consumed its whole time, above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in yeas and nays thereon, and on successive motions to lay it on the table, to postpone, &c.—all of which were voted down by the friends of the bill. It was, in short, a struggle of the minority against the majority, or rather a struggle between the two which should

rule. And an arduous struggle it was. Both parties seemed determined to hang every thing else on the fate of this bill—the one to pass, and the other to defeat it. Finally, at four o'clock this morning, without having taken any recess since assembling yesterday morning, an adjournment till 8 o'clock was car- After drawing the sword with the air of a hero, by ried, on the motion of Mr. Bell, at which time the consolidation of this bill is to be renewed, it having been made the special order.

The report in the preceding columns presents a summary of what was done in the House of Representatives, by the action of which body several important bills became laws in the course of the day and night. Of such bills as have finally passed, we can only enumerate, in addition to those announced in our last paper, an act to reduce the rates of postage, which passed in the shape the Senate gave to it : an act making appropriations for the Post Office Department; an act to amend the act regulating the appraisement of foreign merchandise; an act to found of the indigent insane; and that, Mr. Jacob Thomp- a military asylum for the support of invalid and disson objecting, Mr. Stanly moved to suspend the rules, abled soldiers of the United States army; an act to moneys expended by that Society for supporting re-So the bill which had passed the Senate, appropri- captured Africans taken in the barque Pons; and an

this purpose, was defeated in the House. The Ral- The House refused to suspend the rules (requiring eigh Register, noticing this bill in its issue of the 1st bill, and none of the bills granting lands for railroads

We understand that the President has summoned ities, and here is a legitimate and proper opportunity the Senate to meet this day in extra session to act on those nominations which it was obvious last night the man will have courage, who, in the face of these that body would be unable to touch before its ad-

After a continuous sitting of twenty-five hours, to abstractions; but we doubt whether any man in (with the exception of a brief recess by the House of North Carolina would venture just now to adopt it. Representatives.) the two Houses of Congress adjourned sine die at noon yesterday.

Contrary to all appearance and anticipation at four to do with the indigent insane of North Carolina! o'clock yesterday morning, when our last paper went What part of the Federal Constitution gives to that Harbor Bill for that purpose, proceeded to the consid-body the right to distribute the public lands among eration of various bills on its table; and if all was not done that could have been wished, all the measures essential to the due action of the several Departments of the Government were matured and became lands belong to the States jointly; and it is the duty laws. These comprehend the appropriation bills for of Congress, as the agent of the States, to manage the various branches of the public service, which, with such others as were finally acted on, will be found in the List of Acts in another column. Every

> The House of Representatives, not less faithful in the last hours of the session, also did its duty, remaining in session up the meridian hour. And thus has been averted the possible necessity

for an Extra Session. Whilst referring to an Extra Session as a probable

contingency, it is proper that we should state that we have reason to doubt whether, under any circumstances, the expedient of an Extra Session to remedy One of the most alarming signs of the times, is the the non-action of Congress would have been resorted

Previous to the adjournment of the Senate, a vote of thanks to the Hon. W. R. King, President of the Senate, was unanimously adopted, to which Mr. King responded in a neat and pertinent speech; and in the lands. The mælstrom at Washington City seems to House of Representatives a like compliment was paid to the Hon. Howell Cobb, its Speaker, who also made an appropriate response.

Nat. Intelligencer of Wednesday last. We give below the titles of such public Acts, passed by the late Congress, as may be of interest to our

An act authorizing the payment of interest upon the advances made by the State of Maine for the use of the United States Government in the protection of

An act to authorize the Secretary of War to allow the payment of interest to the State of Georgia, for advances made for the use of the United States in Carolina back, if we had the power, from asking fa- the suppression of the hostilities of the Creek, Semi-

> An act to found a Military Asylum for the relief and support of invalid and disabled soldiers of the army of the United States.

> An act making appropriations for the payment of navy pensions for the year ending June 30, 1852. An act to supply deficiencies the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851. An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending 30th June,

An act making appropriatious for the payment of revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States for the year ending the 30th June, 1852.

An act to settle and adjust the expenses of the people of Oregon in defending themselves from the

An act to create additional collection districts in Territory of Oregon, and for other p An act to settle the private land claims in the State

An act for the relief of the American Colonization

An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the year ending the 30th June, 1852. An act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States and for other purposes.

plomatic expenses of Government for the year ending the rock. the 30th of June, 1852, and for other purposes. An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending the 30th of June, 1852.

An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending the 30th of June, 1859.

An act to establish certain post routes in the United States and the Territories thereof.

An act making appropriations for light-houses, light-boats, buoys, &c., and providing for the erection and estoalishment of the same, and for other purposes. A resolution for the relief of Louis Kossuth and his associates, exiles from Hungary. A resolution for the appointment of Regents of

the Smi thsonian Institution. A resolution directing the distribution of the works

of Alexander Hamilton, and for other puposes. The River and Harbor bill did not pass.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

We copy the following from the Charleston Mercury of the 27th February, with the view of furnishing our readers with some idea of the spirit at presspeaks the sentiments and feelings of a large majori-

"SOUTH CAROLINA, THE HOPE OF THE SOUTH. We copy an interesting letter from Mobile to the Co- edly in the course of quite a short article. lumbus Times. The reader will pause on the emphatic assertions that the cause of the South is in the hands of South Carolina, and that true and earnest as the star of destiny, ready to draw omens of a glo- the ensuing campaign. rious success or a gloomy defeat, from the brightening or paling of her light. It is no arrogance to assume that this is true. The position of South Carolina is peculiar. One of the oldest of the States, her sympathy that lead back to the parent heart, penetrate the circle of every Southern community, and make the remembrance and veneration of her, a part of the traditional sentiment of many States. She Virginia has abdicated the rights that all, and none more cheerfully than South Carolina, conceded to her. Virginia has shrunk from the glory and the peril of marshalling and leading the South to the vindication of her rights and the defence of her safety. Her word, which she pledged so freely and bravely, she has left at the pawnbroker's, too poor to redeem it. some miraculous mistake, Virginia has cast away the blade and retained the scabbard, hugging the tion, so tamely sacrifice the one and forget the other. And for what reward, has Virginia closed her eyes and turned her back equally on the sublime lessons of the past and the noble hopes of the future? Who shall pay the price to Virginia, for condescending to transform the native land of HENRY and WASHING-TON, of JEFFERSON and RANDOLPH, into the wretched neutral ground, where the pride of State sovereignty and the subservience of a venal courtiership hold a it comes from the fountain of hopes detroyed, pledges violated, and a proud position abandoned to her and

Next to Virginia, we have said South Carolina, without arrogance, has claimed the leadership of the South. She has not claimed it over any one of them. Gladly would she have seconded North Carolina, or Georgia, or Alabama; -- whatever one of the States. though the youngest and weakest of them all, had placed herself in the van to champion the cause of the South, would have found South Carolina an honest and devoted soldier in her ranks. But when all the multiplied difficulties of stepping foward alonein the face of the threatened vengeance of the General Government, of the newness and strangeness of the step, of the imposing force of those thousand associations that have made the Union venerable-when all this is considered it is not wonderful that the younger States refused the office, and demanded rather to be guided than to guide. The Southern mind too, has peen sorely perplexed by the supposed conflicting claims of separate State action, and action by the cooperation of all. They have been taught and warned all their wisest cornsellors, that the cause which s common to the whole South, must be cherished and defended by the labors and patriotism of the whole. This is right. But these sprung from a vague hope that by some means, miraculous or mysterious, a Southern Confederacy was to spring up like a tree bill not found in that list failed, of course, to receive from the earth, without a hand to plant the seed or to defend its first tender shoots-a Confederacy to grow into power and strength within the existing Confederacy, like the ichneumon wasp in the hody of the caterpillar! The thing is impossible. The action must either be popular, like that of the Nashville Convention, and wholly without authority; or it must e by the States acting in their sovereign character. In the latter case, some one State must take a decisive step in advance, and whatever the form of that useless therefore to give it any other form, and it will only weaken its force, to disguise its character, and, whether from fear or policy, to deny or conceal its

our enemies.

South Carolina is the only State where this bold and decisive step can be taken with the general apby the jealous rivalry of parties, accustomed to war upon each other so long that they coalesce without cordiality, and look upon every concession to the cause of the whole as possibly a surrender of their own hopes of ascendency. In South Carolina there are no parties. A small fraction of the people dissent from the policy of separate State action, because they say it may interfere with the united action of the South. They, too, desire as much as the majority, the independence of the South. A few individuals may be found who prefer submission to all things; to whom the very dust on that Federal heel that is grinding us down is something sacred, and which giveth beauty and honor to him on whom it falleth. We do not take account of these.

South Carolina is then at this time the natural leader of the South, because she can act; because she is free to follow the general conviction of her step in advance of the other States. But in that one step, there is the immeasurable space between resistance and submission; between a future glorious, prosperous, secure,-and a future of cowardly concessions, of darkening hopes, of decaying patriotism, and finally of utter and ignominious destruction."

RETURNED CALIFORNIANS.

We had the pleasure, a few days since, of conversing with a couple of returned Californians-Messrs. Bettis and Pearson, of Morganton, in this State They showed us a quantity of the " raw material," which they were carrying home to exhibit to their friends, as a specimen of their labors. One piece which they have, weighs nearly a pound; and they have a number of other pieces, weighing from a few pennyweights up to five or six ounces. We were struck by the difference in color among the various pieces. Some of them are a bright rich vellow, while the large piece, especially, is of a dead yellow color. One of the pieces, which was found between two in the negative—the bill requiring two-thirds for a rocks in a river, has been considerably worn by the decision. water, and a portion of it, which fitted upon the rock, An act making appropriations for the civil and di- looks as if it had been hammered and clamped upon

> These gentlemen left San Francisco on the 15th of January. They represent the gold as apparently exhaustless, but say that it requires great labor and privation on the part of the miners in obtaining it. These gentlemen confirm the statement that there are a few slaves in California; and they are of the opinion that slave labor would be very profitable, particularly in the Southern diggings.

> THE BIBLE. A certain space in the Glass Palace at London has been appropriated to the Bible Society, for the purpose of exhibiting specimens of the Holy Seriptures in one handred and fifty different

THE "PARTY" PRESIDENT.

The Washington Republic of the 4th instant, takes occasion to speak several times in one of its articles in relation to the position of Mr. Clay towards the any further particulars before going to press, we shall ent pervading South Carolina. The Mercury no doubt Administration; and that paper is particular, in this connection, to place Mr. Fillmore in front, and Mr. Clay in the rear, "under his lead." This is emphasized-indeed, it is mentioned and dwelt upon repeat- so, in Hathcock v Pennington, from Stanly, affirming which is to aid in the extinction of slavery throughout

> The object of this is very apparent. It is to identify the old Clay Whigs with Mr. Fillmore's Adminpatriots in other States have their gaze fixed upon her istration, and to secure their support of the latter in

"The Whigs of the country have a thoroughly sons are scattered over the South, and the threads of | Whig Administration. The members of that Administration are naturally and necessarily the leaders of the Whig party. The President, though the President of the people, is still the head of the party; and the lead which Mr. Webster, Mr. Clay, and Mr. cannot be isolated. Everywhere she must find friends | Crittenden are contented to follow, will be a safe and adherents. In this respect, no Southern State guidance for the Whigs throughout the country, save Virginia can claim the precedence over her, and without regard to the aberrations and eccentricities of local leaders."

Here it is unblushingly avowed that the members of Mr. Fillmore's Cabinet are the "natural leaders" of the Whig party, and that the President himself is the "head" of the Whig party! Still he is the President of the people "-that is, he is black and white at the same time!

empty assertion of State sovereignty, while she has dent of the people, and was not to know party; and disowned the only means of making it good. Never did a great people, loving honor and alive to distinct but what has been done? Let the above extract from but what has been done? Let the above extract from

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.

We learn that under the Resolution of the last Assembly, two hundred and fifty tons of iron have been purchased on the credit of this Road, and will be laid ment. Also, in Willard v Blunt, from Beaufort, ity, has never been surpassed in Petersburg. We redoubtful contest, and wriggle around each other in fantastic dance? We say these things in sorrow and mortification, and if there is hitterness in the mortification and if the mortification are mortification and in the mortification mortification, and if there is bitterness in the words, and when the new Company comes into possession of in Whitfield v Strust, in equity, from Wayne, dismiss- Virginia. Indeed, there are many articles of our own the Road, it is to be sold and the proceeds put in the ing the bill with costs. Also, in Hooks v Lee, in manufacture that we can sell as low as they are to be hed State Treasury.

> This iron will be a considerable addition to the Road. Its officers, we learn, are untiring in their efforts to accommodate the travelling public and to afever struggled along as this has done, or performed as much on such uncertain and slender materials.

We learn that Capt. Bevers has been promoted to the post of Superintendent, in place of Mr. Rhodes, resigned; and that Mr. L. E. Riggan, of Franklinton, has been appointed Captain in place of the former.

A MODEL MAYOR !- Anti-Fugitive Slave Law meeting at Lynn. An "indignation meeting" against the Fugitive Slave Law was held at Lynn, (Mass.) on Saturday evening last. The Chief Magistrate of the town-Mayor Hood-presided, and made a speech full of gems fit to make a coronet for him as King of the Woolly Heads. Among other things which the Tribune here, quotes with great gusto, he said " he considered the law unjust, inhuman, and not fit to be obeyed." He solemnly pledged himself never to lift a finger in the work of returning a fellow man to Slavery; neither would he use his official power to protect Slave-catchers.

A series of strong resolutions were passed, one of which is as follows:

Resolved, That the citizens of Lynn, being free themselves, will never assist in enslaving others. A meeting in opposition to the law is to be held this evening in Beverly, and another in Springfied New York Express. to-morrow night.

The New York Tribune says an anti-fugitive slave law Mass State Meeting has been called by the leadact may be, it is, practically, SECESSION. It is ing citizens of Vermont, to meet at Bethel on the 6th

WASHINGTON MONUMENT. In the list of contributions to the Washington

Monument during the month of February last, we proval of the people. Her action is not obstructed find the following in the National Intelligencer from North Carolina: Grand Lodge of North Carolina, \$100 00 Franklinton Lodge,

Eagle Lodge, No. 71, Wayne Lodge,

This speaks well for the "old North State." The officers and crew of the United States ships Plymouth and John Adams contributed during the past month \$216 to the same noble object; and Mr. Isaac Croom, of Alabama, contributed \$100.

MESSRS. CLINGMAN AND STANLY. It seems that a personal collision has taken place people. Heraction, we are persuaded, will be but a between Messrs. Clingman and Stanly. A special despatch to the New York Tribune, dated Washington, Monday, March 3, 8-P. M, says: " Mr. Stanly was in his seat, when Mr. Clingman came along and spoke to him. Mr. Stanly replied, when Mr. Clingman sprung over the desk on Stanly and crushed him to the floor. Members instantly interfered and separated them. No notice was taken of the assault by the House."

We have seen no notice of this affair in the proceedings of the House as given in the Washington papers. It is not stated what Mr. Clingman said to Mr. Stanly, or what it was that Mr. Stanly said in daily transpiring, of the tendency to consolidation in reply to him. All we know is, that there was a fight. our government. Congress has no more right to ap-

NEW YORK SENATOR. A telegraphic despatch in the New York Express, dated Albany, March 3, states that a bill providing for the election of United States Senator had just been defeated in the Senate, by a vote of ayes 16, noes 10-Mr. Beekman voting

We invite attention to the able Speech of the Hon. William B. Shepard, in our columns to-day, against a Convention and in favor of the present basis of representation. Mr. Shepard does not leave the opponents of the basis a single inch of ground to stand upon. Reed his Speech, and reflect upon it.

The French Spoliation Bill passed the Senate, and went to the House during the " last hours" of the session. On Monday night, the 3d, Mr. Buel moved to take this bill up; and the House-a two-thirds yeas 104, nays 75. So the bill was defeated.

FUGITIVE SLAVES. The Boston Traveller gives a report that a hundred fugitive slaves, or less, have left Boston within a short time.

SUPREME COURT.

exceedingly arduous session of nearly ten weeks. An exceedingly arduous session of nearly ten weeks. An a large Anti-slavery meeting was held in the City unusually large number of cases have been adjudica-

ted. The following are the closing decisions:

By Ruffin, C. J. In McLean v McKethan, in equity, from Cumberland, directing an enquiry. Al
Slavery Society of Canada," the declared object of from Chatham. Also, in Williams v Bryan, from Bladen, directing a venire de novo. Also, in Hampton v Cooper, from Surry, affirming the judgment. Also, in Donnell v Mather, in equity, from Rockingham, declaring the plaintiff's entitled to partition and
directing a reference. Also, in Doe ex dem, Will
The White of the arms and directing a reference. Also, in Doe ex dem, Williams v Harrington, from Moore, affirming the judg- Columbia, or refuse to admit new States because they firming the judgment. Also, in Bynum v Bynum. of defense and redress as the honor and safety of the from Randolph; judgment reversed and venire de novo.

Also, in Harris v Harris, in equity, from Rutherford, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in State

Arnold, from Columbus; argument required. By NASH, J. In Smith v Cameron, from Bladen. affirming the judgment. Also, in Doe ex dem, Moore firming the judgment. Also, in State v Small, from appropriated to the Whigs, for political purposes we Pasquotank, declaring that there is no error. Also, in Glover v Reidick, from Perquimans; judgment bear this outrage in mind, and give an indignant rereversed and venire de 11000. Also, in Tarkenton v buke to its perpetrators. There will be a day of Latham from Washington affirming the indepent Latham, from Washington, affirming the judgment. reckoning. Also, in Sloan v Stanly, Adm'r. (4 cases,) from Guilhite at the same time!

Gen. Taylor, we were told, was to be the Presi
Smith, from Columbus, affirming the judgment. Also, in Bell v Tooley, from Hyde; judgment reversed and venire de novo. Also, in Reid v Pass, from Caswell, affirming the decree. Also, in Potter v Potter, in equity, from New Hanover, directing a decree for the Republic, and the proscriptive policy of the Ad- plaintiff. Also, in Hanner v Winburn, in equity, from Guilford. Also, in Melvin v. Robinson, in equi-

ty, from Sampson, dismissing the bill with costs. By PEARSON, J. In Easton v Easton, from Pitt, in equity: Also, in Waldo and Sherrod, from Pitt; udgment reversed and venire de novo. Also, in Turrentine v Faucett, from Orange, affirming the judgequity from Wayne, declaring that the demurrer was in any Northern city. Below we give some of the leadproperly overruled. Also State v Johnson, from ing articles: Yancy; judgment reversed and judgment for defend-

Adam's Doctrine of Equity is to be read by ford means of transportation. No Road, perhaps, has students applying for Superior Court License, instead

> SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES. At 12 o'clock resterday, immediately upon the termination of the Thirty-first Congress, the Senate re-assembled, (Hon. W. R. King, President, in the chair,) in pursuance of a circular addressed to the Members severally by the President of the United States, of which the fol lowing is a copy:

"Sin: Whereas divers and weighty causes connected with Executive business necessary to be transacted, create an extraordinary occasion, requiring that the Senate be convened, you are therefore requested, as a Member of that body, to attend a meeting thereof, to be holden at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, on the 4th day of March instant. MILLARD FILLMORE.

" Washington, March 3, 1851." The following Senators, whose terms of service had expired, and who have been re-elected for a fur-

her term of six years, were recognised and sworn in. according to the usual term: From Michigan, Lewis Cass.

From Indiana, Jesse D. Bright. From Mississippi, Jefferson Davis. From Maryland, Thomas G. Pratt.

From Virginia, James M. Mason. From Maine, Hannibal Hamlin. From Texas, Thomas J. Rusk.

From Wisconsin, Henry Dodge. Also attended and sworn in, James A. Bayard, a new Senator from the State of Delaware. Twelve o'clock was fixed upon as the daily time of

meeting at the present session of the Senate. Messrs. Berrien and Hunter were appointed to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum was in attendance and ready to receive any communication which he might have to

And then the Sepate adjourned to to-morrow. National Intelligencer.

Do the People want a Convention? The People of the State want no Convention. The former Convention very wisely provided a way by which prudent and judicious changes could be effected without the usual resort to a Convention. There was fully solicited. nothing that Convention did, which exhibited more sagacity and foresight than that very provision, which put it in the power of two successive Legislatures. and an appeal to the ballot-box, to determine whether a change could be desired or not by the people. The next campaign will be conducted upon the issue now before them in regard to the change in voting for Senators, and after that the people will again have it in their power to say at the polls whether they like the change enough to ratify it.

As wise as this provision is, as well guarded as i has been in its various phases to prevent hasty or nconsiderate' legislation, it is abused by the whigs, and the authors of it stigmatized by them as little better than simpletons and fools. The people, however, will know whom to mark as fools.

Charlotte Hornet's Nest.

ANOTHER SIGN. The Senate has passed a bill appropriating ten millions of acres of the public lands, equal to twelve and a half millions of dollars, for the purpose of endowing insane asylums in the several States. This is one of the thousand indications, propriate the public lands in this way, than it has to make a similar disposition of the public funds; they are alike the property of the government, subject alike, to the restriction of the Constitution. And what, we ask, in the name of common sense has the government at Washington to do with the insane population of the different States? What clause in the Constitution, either by a strict or the most latitudinarian construction, confers any power in this respect? We are fast losing sight of the original design of the confederacy, and if we keep on in the same pace of progress, the day is not distant when the sovereign discretion of Congress will entirely supersede the necessity for a written Constitution. Southern Sentinel.

The present administration of the general government estimates the receipts for the present fiscal year at \$45,000,000 and the expenses at about \$50,000,000. If the government cannot get along in a time of profound peace on \$45,000,000 a year, it is time another administration was taking the helm of affairs. We see it stated that the estimate for the army now in 4 to 16. For sale by time of peace, is equal to \$800 per soldier in service, vote being required-refused to suspend the rules, by against less than \$400 during the Mexican war. How the government manages to spend more than \$45,000,000 a year now is a marvel to us, when no democratic administration in a time of peace ever reached \$35,000,000 for ordinary expenditures. Whig administrations know how to spend money, at all events. Norfolk Argus.

FORMATION OF AN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY IN CAN This Tribunal adjourned on Wednesday, after an ADA. We learn from a despatch, received at the Beacon office Saturday evening, that in Toronto, Canada,

the judgment. Also, in Headen v Headen, in equity, the world. A pretty general sympathy was manifested in the cases of fugitives from American bondage. The Democratic Convention which met at Nashville on the 25th ultimo, resolved that they would Also, in Moye v Albritton, in equity, from Pitt, de-claring there is no error in the order appealed from. wille on the 25th ultimo, resolved that they would abide by the Compromise measures of the last ses-

ment. Also, in Threadgill v White, from Anson, af- were slave States, they would adopt such measures WHIG JUSTICE. Fifteen Magistrates were appointed by the late Legislature for the County of Gates-all of whom are Whigs. Verily, the Sens-

tor and Commoner of that County are liberal men. Notwithstanding several Democrats were recomv Eason, from Pitt; judgment reversed and venire de novo. Also, in McNair v McKay, from Bladen, af-

MARRIED.

In Halifax, on the 26th ultimo, by the Rev. Thomas G. Lowe, Dr. Henry Joyner to Miss Ann E. Pope. In Martin County, at the residence of Levi Howell, Esq., on the 27th ultimo, by the Rev. T. G. Lowe, Dr. Elisha Williams to Miss Sarah E. Howell.

In Halifax County, on the 25th ult., by W. J. Hill, Esq., Mr. Charles White to Miss Emily Gregory.

LEATHER, LEATHER.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Leather for the Spring trade, which, for extent, variety and qualrence. Also, pledge ourselves not to be

1100 sides Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather. 350 do Russett and Waxed Upper Leather.

150 doz. Calf Skins, embracing 12 different grades. 150 do Lining and Binding Skins. Skirting, Harness and Bridle Leather. Bag Hides and Hog Skins. Patent Leather of every kind.

F. A. & R. H. FORD. No 21, Old Street. Opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. Petersburg, Va. N. B. Always in store a supply of sewed and pr gged

Brogans of our own make at the lowest market prices. Petersburg, Va., March 8, 1851.

REMOVAL. WM. G. NOBLE takes this means to inform his friends in North Carolina, that he continues with Cameron, Hayward and Edwards,

(Late Lindsley, Cameron & Hayward,) who have removed to No. 161, Broadway, New York,

adjoining Rathbun's Hotel, and are now opening and will continue to receive by every Steamer from Europe the Newest. Richest and most desirable styles of

French, German, English, Italian, India Bilk and FANCY GOODS. to be found in this market. He particularly invites an

examination by Merchants visiting the city, as he is determined to sell at the lowest prices for cash or approved credit. Orders will meet with strict attention. New York, Feb. 20, 1850.

KERR & MARBURY Successors to James P. Smith.

Importers and Dealers in China, Cut, Pressed and Plain Glass, AND EARTHERN WARE,

Lamps, Looking Glasses, Britiannia and Silver Plated Ware, Shower Baths, Refrigerators, &c. Sign of the Octagon Pitcher,

STCAMORE STREET.

Petersburg, Va. Are receiving their Spring supply, embracing a large, new and handsome assortment of all kinds of articles usually to be found in such establishments. They are prepared to offer goods at as low rates as any similiar House North. An examination of their stock is respect-

Petersburg, Va., Feb. 26, 1851. CONFECTIONARIES. FRUITS, FANCY GOODS, CIGARS, &c.

Sam'l. H. Marks, Petersburg, Va.,

I S receiving per various packets and steamers from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, a large and splendid assortment of Goods in his line, which he offers to the trade at unp eccedented low prices. Merchants and others visiting the city, would find it to their advantage to give him a call. He would also state that he has now on hand the largest and finest assortment of Cigars ever offered in this market. Petersburg, March 4, 1851.

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS! LATEST PASHIONS.

OLIVER L. BURCH. HAS just received his Spring supply of those beautiful Lemoine Paris Calf Skins, which he is manufacturing into Boots in a style that cannot be surpassed anywhere. Also, fine Opera Boots, Gaiters, Pump Boots. &c. For sale all kinds of Tools, Finding, &c. for the trade.

Fayetteville & Northern Plank Road Meeting at Finch's Store, Johnston County. PUBLIC Meeting will take place at Finch's Store, in Johnston County, on Saturday, March 29th, at

All persons who are interested in the construction of the Fayettevile and Northern Plank Road are invited to

Fayetteville, March 3, 1851. City Tax List.

TOTICE is hereby given that I will attend at the Town Hall on Tuesday, the first day of April next, to take the City Tax List for the current year, according WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD. Raleigh, March 6th, 1851.

Brown Sheetings and Spun Cotton. 2000 YARDS 4-4 Brown Sheeting's, by the Bale or piece. 150 Bunches Spun Cotton, Nos. J. BROWN. No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Fresh Garden Seed. OF all the popular Varieties this day received and for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & Co.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1851.